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(h) Inspection and preparation of registers in the non-Government villages of Amalapur, Ramachandrapur, Cocanada, Razole, Rajahmundry and the Polavaram, Yellavaram and Chodavaram divisions.

(i) Final check of the revision survey records in the taluks of Nidadavole and Tadepalligudem and the delta villages of the Ellore taluk for which records may be received during the current year and the preparation of fair resettlement accounts in the taluks of Nidadavole and Tadepalligudem.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT PARTY No. II
(KISTNA DISTRICT).

Latter half of 1928–29.

(a) Preparation and issue of rough pattas for the 17 Colair affected villages of Kaikalur taluk and 97 villages of Nandigama taluk.

(b) Preparation and issue of fair registers in respect of nine villages of Kaikalur taluk and 16 of Bezwada taluk.

(c) Opening of a Branch Settlement office in Gannavaram taluk by about 1st January 1929.

(d) Preparation and issue of revised A, B and C registers in respect of the remaining non-Government villages in Gudivada and Kaikalur taluks and of a portion of Bezwada taluk.

(e) Attending to the preliminary stages of introduction work.

(c) The Government see no reason to adopt the course suggested by the hon. Member. The work would have to be done whatever the rates of assessment might be.

Village Establishments

Travelling allowance to karnams in Nidadavole taluk summoned to the headquarters in connexion with resettlement work.

* 930 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the village karnams in Nidadavole taluk, West Godavari district, are being summoned to the headquarters in connexion with resettlement work;

(b) whether it is a fact that their stay at headquarters is for not less than a fortnight at a time;

(c) whether they are asked to maintain diaries, attendance registers, etc., as in the case of whole-time servants;

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, why they are not treated as whole-time servants for the purpose of drawing travelling and daily allowances;

(e) whether it is a fact that the karnams are paid daily allowance of only four annas for a day's work and no travelling allowance;

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(*f*) whether it is a fact that by taking into account for purposes of daily allowance the work turned out by the karnams irrespective of their actual stay at the headquarters they are generally given daily allowance for only half the number of days of their halt; and

(*g*) whether Government will be pleased to pay karnams attending to settlement work at headquarters a daily allowance of at least one rupee a day and proper travelling batta?

A.—(*a*) As attendance at Settlement offices forms part of the ordinary duties of karnams, the case is doubtless as suggested in the question.

(*b*) The Government are not aware that this is so.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government are not aware whether the karnams are required to maintain diaries, attendance registers, etc., but even if they were so controlled during the period of their work in the Settlement office that circumstances would not be any reason for constituting them whole-time servants.

(*e*) Karnams employed in Settlement offices are paid a daily batta of four annas a day and a lump sum remuneration of Rs. 10 when the fair accounts of their villages are satisfactorily and finally completed. No travelling allowance is paid to them as attendance at Settlement offices forms part of their ordinary duties.

(*f*) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

(*g*) The Government are not convinced that it is necessary to grant travelling allowance or increased daily allowance as suggested.

Water-rate

Collection of water cess from the ryots of Kontivada village.

*931 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Board of Revenue in their order No. 1269, dated 14th May 1879, authorized the proprietor of Kontivada to collect water cess from the ryots;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, what extent of land was under irrigation in 1879 over and above the mamul wet area with regard to which the proprietor was authorized to collect water charge from the ryots;

(*c*) whether the proprietor has been collecting wet rentals from the ryots since 1879;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the total rental of Kontivada village was only Rs. 4,928–1–2 before the year 1879 and that, after 1879, it has been increased to Rs. 7,261–7–6;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the proprietor has issued wet pattas to the ryots with the stipulation that they should have to pay water charge to Government only for second crop irrigation; and

(*f*) if the answer to (*e*) be in the affirmative, whether the Government are aware that the proprietor is willing to make, in respect of lands covered by the said wet pattas, a reduction of rent equal to the water charge which Government may collect from the ryots as a result of the proposed transfer?

A.—A report has been called for.

[For further list of starred questions please see page 467 infra.]